

Westclyst Community Primary School Site Westclyst Devon

Archaeological Watching Brief



for
Barratt David Wilson Homes

CA Project: 880171
CA Report: 17067

June 2017



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A	3 June 2017	Jerry Austin	Derek Evans	Internal review	–	Derek Evans

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Westclyst Community Primary School Site
Location:	Westclyst, Devon
NGR:	SX 9663 9504
Type:	Watching Brief
Date:	23–31 January 2017
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	WCOM 17

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the development of sports pitches at the proposed site of Westclyst Community Primary School, Devon.

The watching brief recorded one large ditch in the centre of the site, as well as a number of smaller ditch segments and pits. Dating evidence was scarce, but indicated that two of the pits were prehistoric in origin and that two of the ditches (including the large central one) were Roman in date.

Previous archaeological investigations of the wider school site recorded a scattering of early prehistoric pits and a small number of Roman ditches. The archaeological features recorded by the present watching brief probably represent part of this activity.

It is possible that the ditches represents the truncated remnants of a late Roman field system, and that some of the pits were associated with quarrying/extraction of the natural clay/sand substrate. Fragments of tap slag and redeposited burnt material within one of the pits were indicative of industrial activity in the vicinity of the site. However, it was not possible to date this activity.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In January 2017, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief for Barratt David Wilson Homes at the proposed site of Westclyst Community Primary School, Westclyst, Devon (centred at NGR: SX 9663 9504 Fig. 1). The watching brief was undertaken during cut and fill operations associated with the levelling of the sports pitches at the new school site.
- 1.2 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2017) and approved by the Devon County Council Historic Environment Team (DCCHET), the archaeological advisors to East Devon Council. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014), *Specification for a programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* (Devon County Council 2015), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.3 The proposed school site lies to the north-east of Pinhoe and to the south-west of Westclyst, on the western side of Pinn Hill (the B3181). The school site as a whole encloses c. 1.47ha in total and was grassland prior to the development groundworks.
- 1.4 The solid geology of the site is mapped predominantly as Crackington Formation mudstone and sandstone of the Carboniferous Period. This borders Dawlish Sandstone Formation of the Permian Period in the north-eastern part of the site. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2016).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The proposed school site and its immediate environs have been the subject of a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2009), a desk-based heritage assessment (Nexus Heritage 2010) and a series of previous archaeological works (summarised in CA 2016). The following text is summarised from these sources.

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43)

- 2.2 A Bronze Age hoard was discovered c. 200m south-west of the proposed school site, although subsequent archaeological excavation did not reveal any associated archaeological features.
- 2.3 The cropmarks of a possible prehistoric enclosure have been identified c. 100m west of the proposed school site.

Early medieval (AD 410–1066) and medieval (1066–1539)

- 2.4 In AD 1001, Mincimore copse, which lies west of the proposed school site, was the site of a battle between the Danes and the Saxons.
- 2.5 It is likely that Pinn Hill (the B3181), which lies to the immediate east of the proposed school site, was the main road from Exeter to Bath during the medieval period. Old Park Farm, which lies to the immediate north-west of the proposed school site, was built in the 14th or early 15th century and appears to have been one of a number of isolated and dispersed medieval farmsteads located along this road. Other surviving examples include Pinn Court Farmhouse, which stands c. 450m south-east of the proposed school site (and which may be adjacent to the site of an earlier house first mentioned in the 1370s), and West Clyst Farm, which lies c. 500m east of the proposed school site.

Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1800–present)

- 2.6 Historic cartographic evidence indicates that the site remained in agricultural use during the post-medieval and modern periods.

Geophysical survey and previous archaeological works

- 2.7 The geophysical survey (Stratascan 2009) identified a number of linear and pit-like anomalies within the proposed school site.
- 2.8 The previous archaeological investigations (CA 2016) recorded a limited scattering of early prehistoric pits within the proposed school site, as well as a small number of Roman and medieval ditches. Several post-medieval ditches were also recorded.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 As defined in the WSI (CA 2017), the objectives of the archaeological watching brief were:

- to monitor development groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features thus revealed;
- at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated project archive and a report setting out the watching brief results and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out in the WSI (CA 2017). An archaeologist was present during intrusive groundworks. In order to construct a level base for the proposed sports field, the ground level in the higher south-western part of the site was reduced, with the resultant spoil being deposited to the north and north-east in order to raise the lower ground areas.

4.2 Written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA *Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.3 The project archive will consist of two elements: the material (finds) archive and the digital archive. The material archive will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum (RAMM), Exeter, subject to the agreement of the landowner. The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

4.4 A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

5.1 This section presents an overview of the watching brief results. Details of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered during the watching brief are given in Section 6 and Appendix B.

- 5.2 Natural geological substrate 102 comprised a mixture of red clay and red sand with occasional sandstone outcrops, and was revealed at an average depth of 0.7m below the pre-development ground level. The natural substrate was overlain by an average of 0.2m of sandy clay subsoil 101, which was sealed in turn by 0.5m of modern topsoil. All recorded archaeological features were cut into the natural substrate and sealed by the subsoil.

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43)/early Roman (AD 43–AD 200)

- 5.3 Pit 103 (Fig. 8, Sec. NN) lay towards the central area of the western site boundary. This pit was 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep. It contained a single fill (104), from which a piece of prehistoric worked flint was recovered.
- 5.4 Pit 119 (Fig. 8, Sec. MM) lay in the north-eastern area of the site. This pit was 0.8m wide and 0.1m deep. It contained a single fill (120), from which a piece of prehistoric worked flint was recovered.
- 5.5 Short, east/west aligned ditch 152/127 (Fig. 6, Sec. II) lay towards the centre of the site. This ditch was 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep, and survived to 2.6m in length. It contained a single fill (153/128). It was undated artefactually, but was truncated by late Roman ditch A (see below).
- 5.6 Short north-west/south-east aligned ditch 137 lay towards the centre of the site. This ditch was 0.6m wide and 0.19m deep, and survived to 0.88m in length. It contained a single fill (138), from which one sherd of Roman pottery was recovered. Ditch 137 had been truncated by late Roman ditch A (Fig. 6, Sec. HH; see below).

Late Roman (AD 200–AD 410)

- 5.7 Ditch A (consisting of contexts 107, 109, 111, 113, 117, 125, 129, 133, 139, 141, 154 and 156) crossed through the centre of the site. It featured two 90° bends and ran north-west/south-east and north-east/south-west; a short north-east/south-west aligned segment also projected from the north-western arm of the ditch.
- 5.8 Ditch A was a single continuous feature along its entire length (Fig. 4, Secs. AA, BB and CC; Fig. 6, Sec. JJ; Fig. 7, Sec. LL). It was 0.17m–0.28m in depth and generally had a slightly concave to flat base, although a more ‘V’-shaped profile was observed at its south-eastern end. A single sedimentary fill was present throughout. No artefactual material was recovered.

- 5.9 Although Ditch A was undated during the watching brief, it had previously been sampled by evaluation Trench 14 (CA 2016, ditch 14003) and its possible continuation had been sampled by evaluation Trench 13 (CA 2016, ditch 13003). The fills of ditches 14003 and 13003 both contained pottery dating to the 3rd–4th century BC, demonstrating that Ditch A is late Roman in date.
- 5.10 The north-western end of Ditch A appeared to fade out without a clear terminus, probably as a result of later truncation. It is unclear if the termini recorded at the south-eastern end of the ditch was original, or if this was also due to truncation.
- 5.11 The line of north-east/south-west aligned projection 107/109 was continued further south-west by ditch 164/166 (Fig. 4, Sec. DD), which may have formed part of the same feature/phase. Ditch 164/166 was 0.74m wide and 0.25m deep, with a single undated fill (165).

Undated

- 5.12 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 135/143 (Fig. 8, Sec. QQ) lay in the south-central area of the site. This ditch was 4m long, 0.6m wide and 0.07m deep. It contained a single undated fill (136/144), from which a single piece of ironworking slag was recovered.
- 5.13 Sub-oval pit 145 (Fig. 5, Sec. FF) was 1.4m long, 1m wide and 0.54m deep. At the base of the pit were two stakeholes, 158 and 160. These had tapered, pointed bases and single undated sedimentary fills (159 and 161, respectively). Pit 145 contained a sequence of four fills: basal fill 146 was charcoal-rich; second fill 147 was a yellowish brown clay deposit with some possibly heat-affected stones; third fill 148 was also charcoal rich, with frequent stone inclusions; fill 149 was apparently sedimentary in character. There was no clear evidence for *in situ* burning, which might indicate that the burnt material filling the pit was dumped from elsewhere. The only artefactual material recovered from the fills of the pit and its associated stakeholes was a possible quernstone fragment from final pit fill 149.
- 5.14 Large pit 162 (Fig. 5, Sec. EE) lay in the south-western corner of the site. This pit was 2.38m long, 1m wide and up to 0.37m deep, with a generally flat base. It contained a single undated fill (163), which appeared to have formed through natural silting.

- 5.15 A total of five further undated pits was recorded at the site (pits 105 (Fig. 8, Sec. PP), 115 (Fig. 7, Sec. KK), 121 (Fig. 5, Sec. GG), 131 and 150). These five pits ranged from 0.5m–1.03m in width and 0.07m–0.27m in depth. They each contained single fills. Although each of these pits was 100% hand-excavated, the only artefactual material recovered was two fragments of slag from pit 115 (fill 116).

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 The artefactual material recovered during the archaeological watching brief is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below. Where applicable, fabric codes matching those of the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) have been used.

Pottery

- 6.2 A single sherd from a jar with everted rim in a South Devon Reduced ware fabric (SOD RE), was recorded from deposit 138 (fill of ditch 137). It is broadly dated to the Roman period.

Other finds

- 6.3 Three fragments of tap slag (63g) were recovered from two deposits (116 – fill of pit 115; and 144 – fill of ditch 143). These items are not closely dateable but are indicative of ironworking in the vicinity.
- 6.4 Two pieces (4g) of prehistoric worked flint were recovered from two deposits (104 – fill of pit 103; and 120 – fill of pit 119). Both are flakes and as such are not inherently dateable.
- 6.5 Part of a probable quern fragment (173g) in a micaceous sandstone came from deposit 149 (final fill of pit 145). A piece of volcanic stone (250g) also retained from this deposit may have derived from a second quern, but shows no signs of working or use.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The watching brief recorded one large ditch (Ditch A) in the centre of the site, as well as a number of smaller ditch segments and pits. Dating evidence was scarce: two of

the pits contained prehistoric worked flints, while ditch segment 137 yielded a Roman pottery sherd. No dating evidence was recovered from Ditch A during the watching brief, although a previous evaluation of the site (CA 2016) established that this ditch dated to the 3rd–4th century BC (the late Roman period).

7.2 The previous archaeological investigations of the wider school site (CA 2016) recorded a scattering of early prehistoric pits and a small number of Roman ditches. The archaeological features recorded by the present watching brief probably represent part of this prehistoric and Roman activity, although there is the possibility that some of the undated pits and ditch segments are later in date.

7.3 The functions of the features recorded by the watching brief are uncertain. It is possible that Ditch A represents the truncated remnants of a boundary, perhaps forming part of a late Roman field system. It is possible that some of the pits were associated with quarrying/extraction of the natural clay/sand substrate. Three fragments of tap slag (recovered from pit 115 and ditch 143) and redeposited burnt material within pit 145 were indicative of industrial activity in the vicinity of the site. It was not possible to date this activity.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

8.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Jerry Austin, assisted by Edoardo Vigo, Victoria Parsons and Parris Stubbings. This report was written by Jerry Austin. The finds report was written by Katie Marsden. The report illustrations were prepared by Tilia Cammegh. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Jess Stevens and Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans.

9. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2016 *Geology of Britain Viewer*
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>
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CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017 *Westclyst Community Primary School School Site, Westclyst, Devon: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

Nexus Heritage 2010 *Pinhoe New Village, Technical Report 4: Archaeology and Heritage*

Stratascan 2009 *Pinhoe New Village, Devon Geophysical Survey Report*

Tomber, R. and Dore, J. 1998 *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: a handbook* London: Museum of London Archaeology Service



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay			0.5	
101	Layer		Subsoil	Light red brown silty clay			0.2	
102	Layer		Natural substrate	Variable red clay and red sand with occasional yellow sand pockets				
103	Cut		Pit	Oval	0.38	0.35	0.15	
104	Fill	103	Single fill	Reddish brown sandy clay, natural silting			0.15	Prehistoric
105	Cut		Pit	Oval	0.65	0.61	0.25	
106	Fill	105	Single fill	Light brown, sandy clay, natural silting	0.65	0.61	0.25	
107	Cut		Ditch slot	Field boundary, linear, SW/NE aligned, concave. DITCH A	0.6	0.63	0.15	
108	Fill	107	Single fill	Reddish brown, sandy clay, sedimentary.	0.6	0.63	0.15	
109	Cut		Ditch terminal slot	Field boundary terminus, SW/NE aligned, terminates in SW. DITCH A	0.7	0.47	0.08	
110	Fill	109	Single fill	Reddish brown, sandy clay, sedimentary	0.7	0.47	0.08	
111	Cut		Ditch relationship slot	Same ditch as 107. DITCH A	0.25	0.28	0.1	
112	Fill	111	Single fill	Reddish brown, sandy clay, sedimentary	0.25	0.28	0.1	
113	Cut		Ditch relationship slot	Same as ditch as 111. DITCH A	0.65m	0.25	0.13	
114	Fill	113	Single fill	Same deposit as 112	0.65	0.25	0.13	
115	Cut		Pit	Sub oval, truncated	0.46	0.81	0.08	
116	Fill	115	Single fill	Light reddish brown, sandy clay, probable backfill	0.46	0.81	0.08	
117	Cut		Ditch slot	Field boundary, V profile, SE/NW aligned. DITCH A	1	0.58	0.28	
118	Fill	117	Single fill	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay, sedimentary	1	0.58	0.28	
119	Cut		Pit	Sub oval, truncated	0.68	0.83	0.1	
120	Fill	119	Single fill	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay, possible backfill	0.68	0.83	0.1	Prehistoric
121	Cut		Pit	Sub oval	1	1.03	0.27	
122	Fill	121	Single fill	Yellowish brown, sandy clay, natural silting.	1	1.03	0.27	
125	Cut		Ditch terminal slot	Field boundary terminus, SE/NW aligned, terminates in SE. DITCH A	0.55	0.28	0.1	
126	Fill	125	Single fill	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay, sedimentary	0.55	0.26	0.1	
127	Cut		Ditch relationship slot	Linear, truncated by cut 129, SW/NE aligned	0.5	0.25	0.14	
128	Fill	127	Single fill	Mid to light red brown, sandy clay, sedimentary			0.14	
129	Cut		Ditch relationship slot	Linear, truncates 127, NW/SE aligned	0.62	0.25	0.19	
130	Fill	130	Single fill	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay, sedimentary	0.62	0.25	0.19	
131	Cut		Pit	Sub oval, truncated	0.74	0.5	0.07	
132	Fill	131	Single fill	Light reddish brown, sandy clay, backfill	0.74	0.5	0.07	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
133	Cut		Ditch slot	Linear field boundary, NW/SE aligned, concave profile. DITCH A	0.7	0.71	0.2	
134	Fill	133	Single fill	Light reddish brown, sandy clay, sedimentary	0.	0.71	0.2	
135	Cut		Ditch terminal slot	Truncated linear, NE/SW aligned, concave, same as 143	0.6	0.83	0.07	
136	Fill	135	Single fill	Light reddish brown, sandy clay, sedimentary	0.6	0.83	0.07	
137	Cut		Ditch relationship slot	Truncated terminus not a terminal, truncated by ditch 139, NW/SE aligned, terminates in SE	0.88	0.6	0.19	
138	Fill	137	Single fill	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay, sedimentary			0.19	Roman
139	Cut		Ditch relationship slot	Field boundary, truncates 137, linear SE/NW aligned. DITCH A	0.46	0.52	0.26	
140	Fill	139	Single fill	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay, sedimentary	0.46	0.52	0.26	
141	Cut		Ditch slot	Field boundary, linear, SW/NE aligned, concave. DITCH A	1	0.63	0.17	
142	Fill		Single fill	Reddish brown, sandy clay, sedimentary	1	0.63	0.17	
143	Cut		Ditch terminal slot	Linear, NE/SW aligned	1.25	0.37	0.04	
144	Fill	143	Single fill	Light reddish brown, sandy clay, sedimentary.	1.25	0.37	0.04	
145	Cut		Pit	Sub oval	1.56	1.06	0.52	
146	Fill	145	1st fill	Grey brown, silty clay, charcoal-rich back fill deposit	0.76	0.43	0.1	
147	Fill	145	2 nd fill	Yellowish brown, silty clay containing some heat-effected stones, backfill	0.75	0.5	0.12	
148	Fill	145	3 rd fill	Mid grey, silty clay, charcoal-rich backfill deposit	1.11	0.56	0.09	
149	Fill	145	4 th (final) fill	Mid pinkish brown, silty clay, occasional sub rounded stones and rare charcoal flecks, sedimentary	1.56	1.06	0.25	
150	Cut		Pit	Sub oval, truncated, disturbed via bioturbation	1.2	0.7	0.1	
151	Fill	151	Single fill	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, occasional charcoal flecks and sub rounded stones, disturbed by bioturbation.	1.2	0.7	0.1	
152	Cut		Ditch terminal slot	Truncation as opposed to a terminal, NE/SW aligned, terminates in NE	0.84	0.26	0.2	
153	Fill	152	Single fill	Mid to light red brown, sandy clay, sedimentary			0.2	
154	Cut		Ditch slot	Field boundary, linear, NW/SE aligned, concave. DITCH A	0.5	0.47	0.09	
155	Fill		Single fill	Reddish brown, sandy clay, sedimentary.	0.5	0.47	0.09	
156	Cut		Ditch relationship slot	DITCH A	0.57	0.34	0.09	
157	Fill	156	Single fill	Reddish brown, sandy clay, sedimentary	0.57	0.34	0.09	
158	Cut		Stakehole	Square shape with a tapered point, within pit 145	0.08	0.08	0.14	
159	Fill	158	Single fill	Light grey sandy clay, natural siting infill when stake was removed	0.08	0.08	0.14	
160	Cut		Stakehole	Square shape with a tapered point, within pit 145	0.1	0.1	0.22	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
161	Fill		Single fill	Light grey sandy clay, natural siting infill when stake was removed	0.1	0.1	0.22	
162	Cut		Pit	Longitudinal oval, stepped sides, W/E aligned, concave sides, flat base, extraction pit.	2.42	0.94	0.37	
163	Fill	162	Single fill	Light yellow brown sandy clay, natural silting	2.42	0.94	0.37	
164	Cut		Ditch slot	Field boundary, linear, straight sides with flat base, NE/SW aligned	0.64	0.75	0.18	
165	Fill	164	Single fill	Light yellow brown, sandy clay, sedimentary	0.64	0.75	0.18	
166	Cut		Ditch terminal	Field boundary terminus, NE/SW aligned, same as 164	0.7	0.3	0.16	
167	Fill	166	Single fill	Light yellow sandy clay, sedimentary	0.7	0.3	0.16	

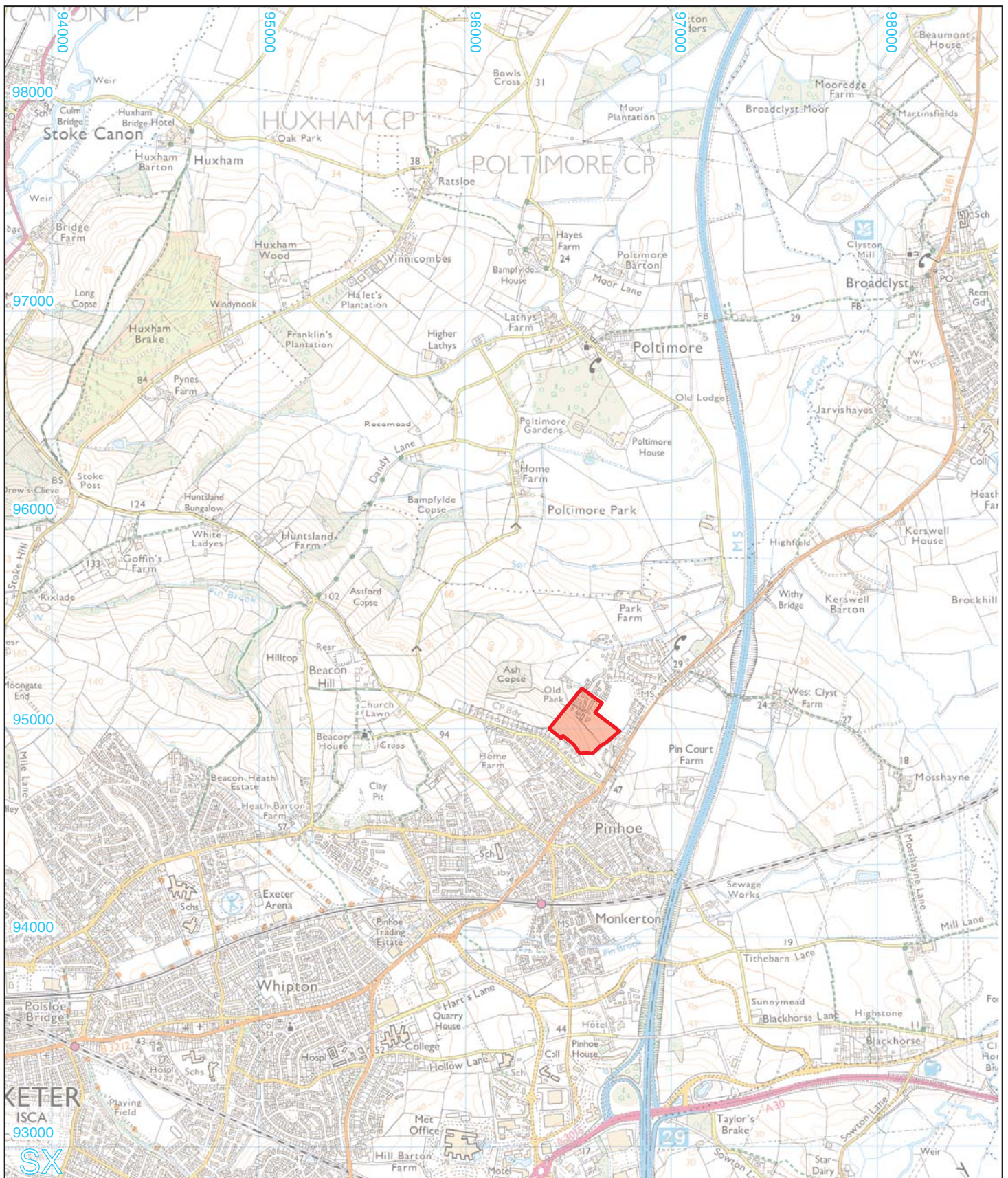
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Class	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
104	Flint	Flake	1	1	
116	Slag		2	43	
120	Flint	Flake	1	3	
138	Pottery	SOD RE	1	25	RB
144	Slag		1	20	
149	Worked stone	Quern	1	173	
	Other stone		1	250	

Table B1: finds concordance

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Westclyst Community Primary School Site, Westclyst, Devon	
Short description	<p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the development of sports pitches at the proposed site of Westclyst Community Primary School, Devon.</p> <p>The watching brief recorded one large ditch in the centre of the site, as well as a number of smaller ditch segments and pits. Dating evidence was scarce, but indicated that two of the pits were prehistoric in origin and that two of the ditches (including the large central one) were Roman in date.</p> <p>Previous archaeological investigations of the wider school site recorded a scattering of early prehistoric pits and a small number of Roman ditches. The archaeological features recorded by the present watching brief probably represent part of this activity.</p> <p>It is possible that the ditches represents the truncated remnants of a late Roman field system, and that some of the pits were associated with quarrying/extraction of the natural clay/sand substrate. Fragments of tap slag and redeposited burnt material within one of the pits were indicative of industrial activity in the vicinity of the site. However, it was not possible to date this activity.</p>	
Project dates	23–31 January 2017	
Project type	Watching brief	
Previous work	Geophysical survey (Stratascan 2009) Heritage statement (Nexus Heritage 2010) Evaluation and excavation (Cotswold Archaeology 2016)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Westclyst Community Primary School, Westclyst, Devon	
Study area (m ² /ha)	6,471m ²	
Site co-ordinates	SX 9663 9504	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	N/A	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Derek Evans	
Project Supervisor	Jerry Austin	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Royal Albert Memorial Museum (RAMM), Exeter	Ceramics, flint, slag
Paper	N/A	N/A
Digital	Archaeology Data Service (ADS)	Database, digital photos, born-digital data and scans of primary site archive
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2017 <i>Westclyst Community Primary School Site: Archaeological Watching Brief</i> Report 17067		



 Site location

0 1km

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PROJECT TITLE

**Westclyst Community Primary School,
Westclyst, Devon**

FIGURE TITLE

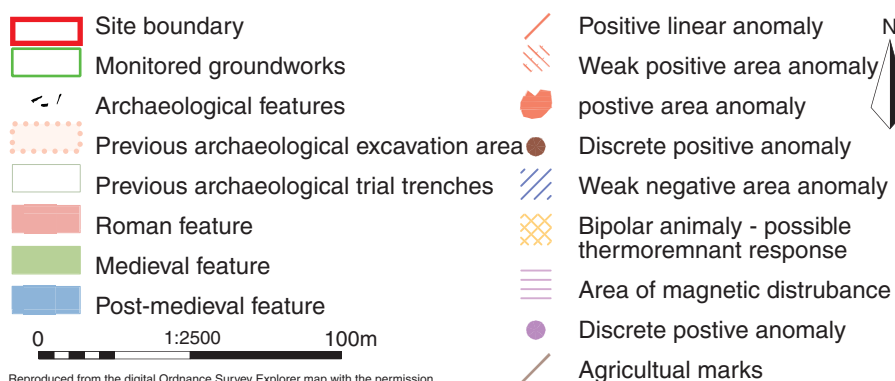
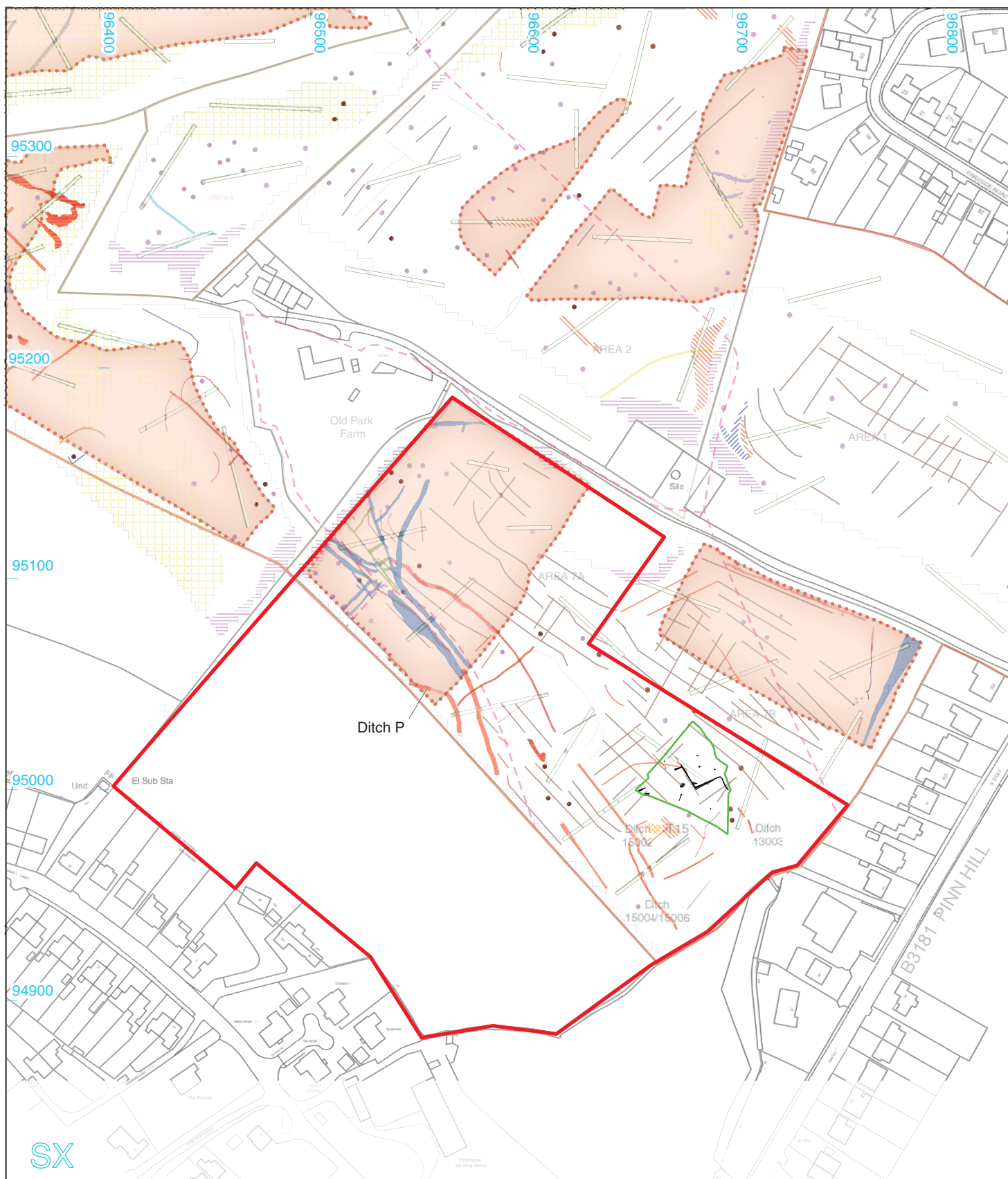
Site location plan

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FIGURE NO.

1



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PROJECT TITLE

Westclyst Community Primary School,
Westclyst, Devon

FIGURE TITLE

**Location of monitored groundworks,
showing previous archaeological
works**

DRAWN BY	TC	PROJECT NO.	880171
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	13/02/17
APPROVED BY	DE	SCALE@A4	1:2500

FIGURE NO.

2



- excavation area
- archaeological feature
- break of slope
- base of feature
- subsoil 101
- previous evaluation trench
- previous archaeological feature
- section location



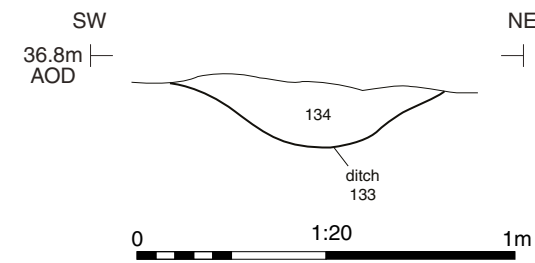
 **Cotswold Archaeology**

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 554660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

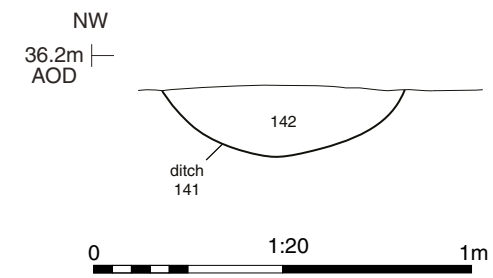
PROJECT TITLE
**Westclyst Community Primary School
Playing Field, Westclyst, Devon**

FIGURE TITLE
**Monitored area, showing recorded
archaeological features**

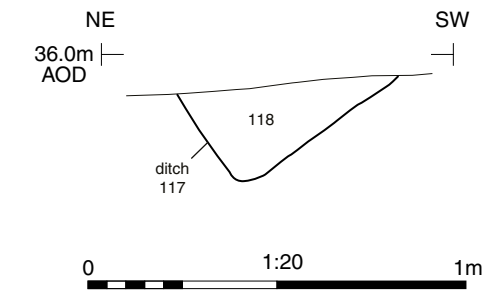
Section AA



Section BB



Section CC



Ditch 133, looking north-west (0.5m scale)

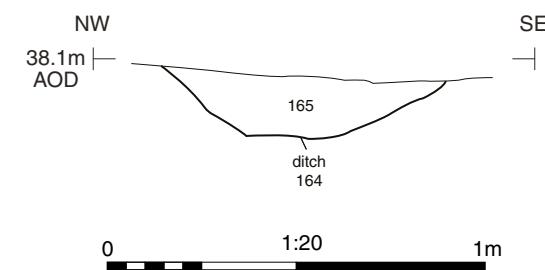


Ditch 141, looking north-east (0.3m scale)



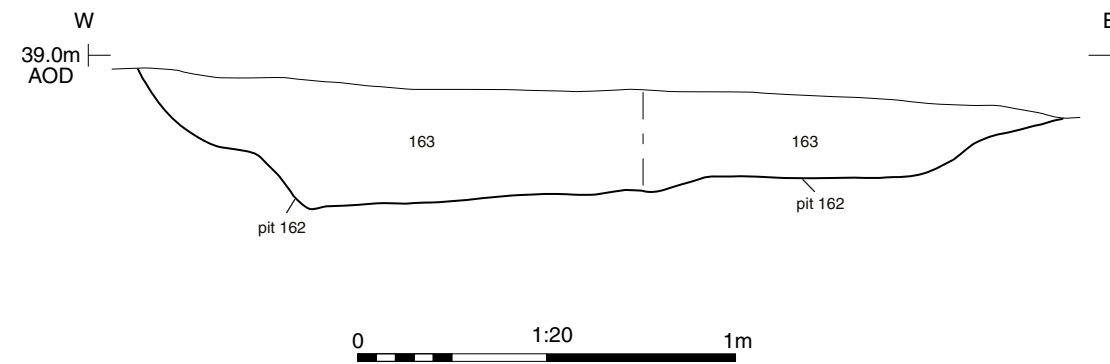
Ditch 117, looking south-east (0.3m scale)

Section DD



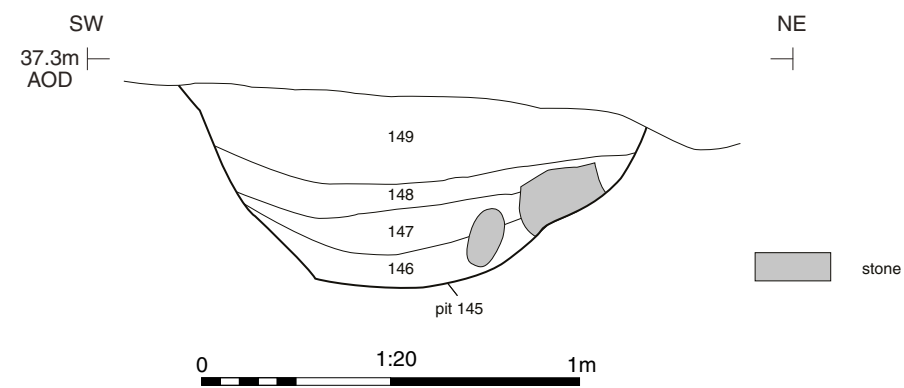
Ditch 164, looking north-east (0.5m scale)

Section EE



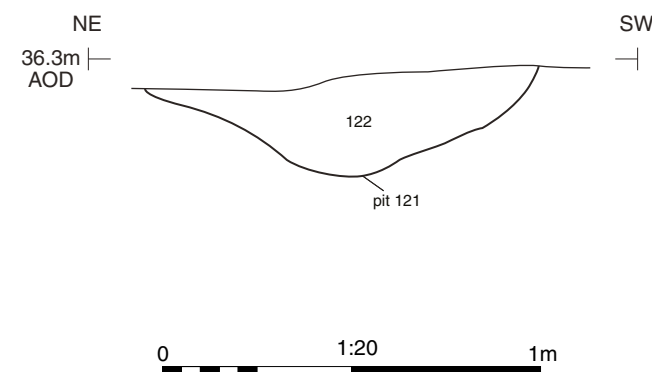
Pit 162, looking north (1m scale)

Section FF

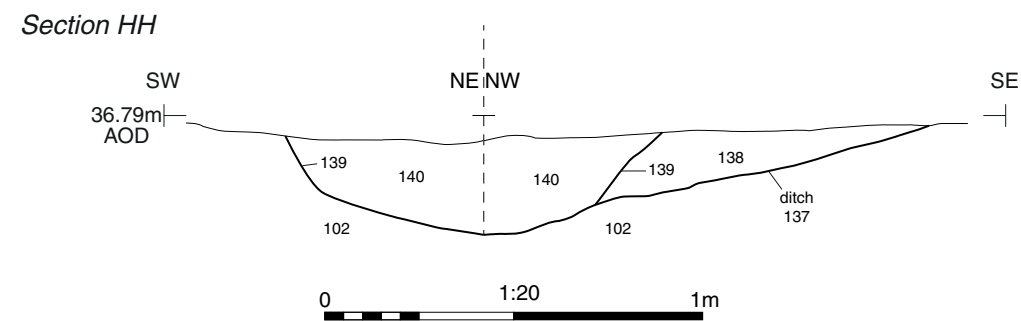


Pit 145 and stakeholes 158 and 160, looking north-west (1m scale)

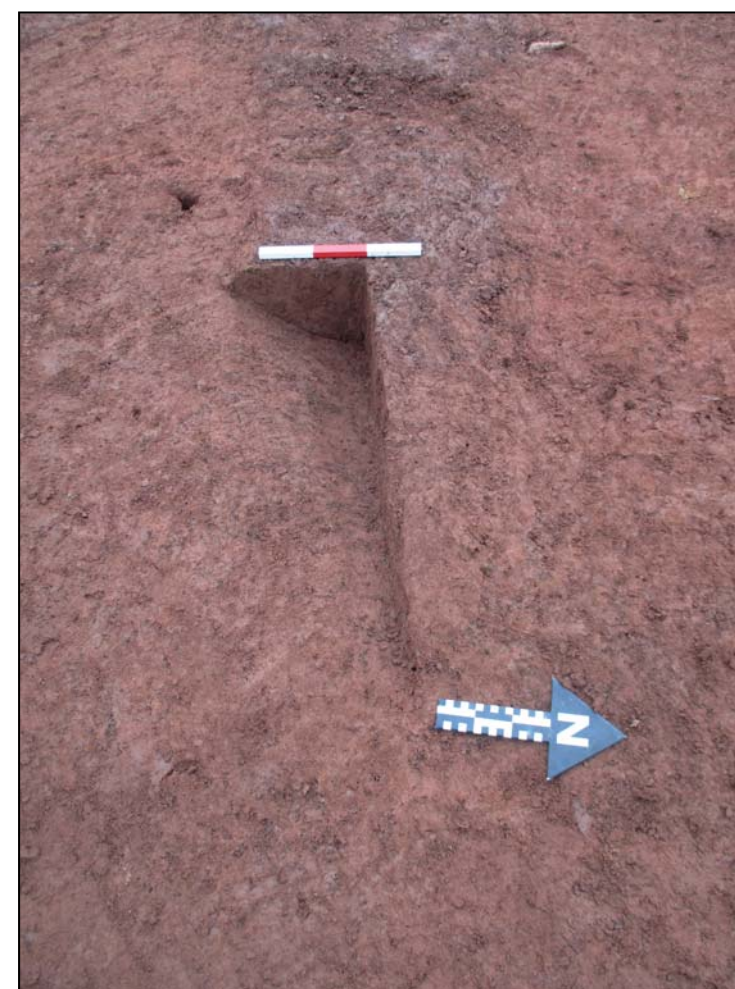
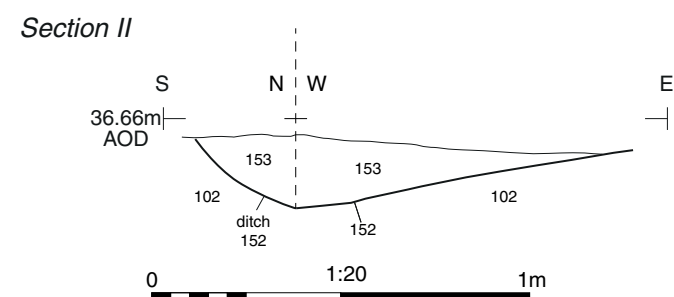
Section GG



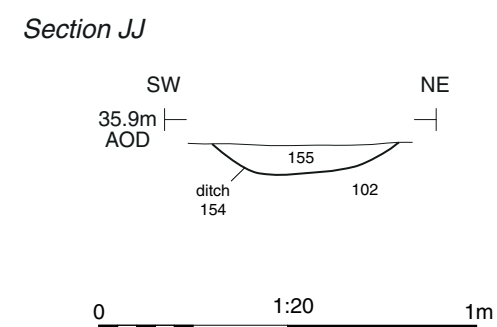
Pit 121, looking south-east (0.5m scale)



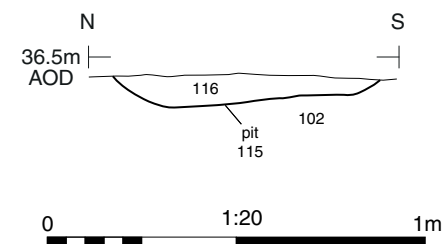
Intersection of ditches 137 and 139, looking north-east



Ditch 152, looking west

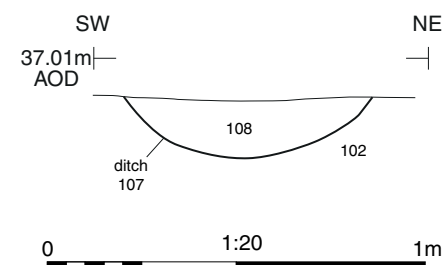


Section KK



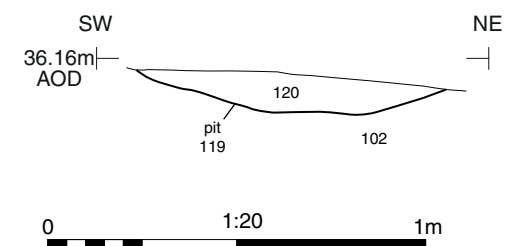
Ditch 107, looking north-east (0.3m scale)

Section LL



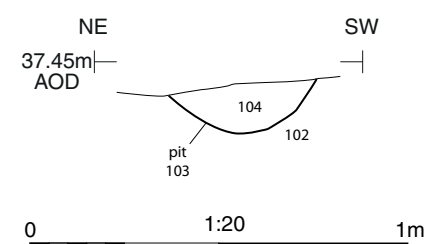
Pit 115, looking east (0.5m scale)

Section MM



Pit 119, looking north-west (0.5m scale)

Section NN

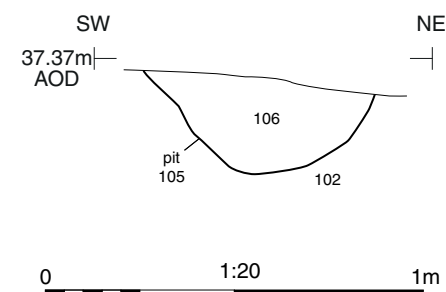


Pit 103, looking south-east (0.3m scale)

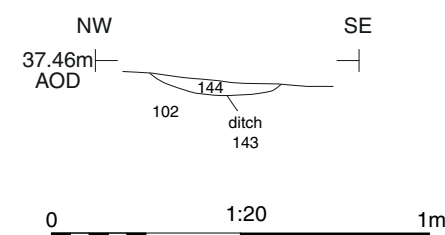


Ditch 143, looking north-east (0.3m scale)

Section PP



Section QQ



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